

WOMEN VIGOROUSLY ARGUE BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION

Women Vigorously Argue Both Sides of the Question.

MRS. J. L. LAIDLAW ASKS FOR BALLOT

Declares in No Country Are Women Such Toys as This Country.

Strong and convincing arguments for and against woman suffrage were presented by able speakers at the second day's session of the twenty-ninth church congress, in Continental Memorial Hall, this morning.

When Mrs. James L. Laidlaw, of New York, said "Women have proved themselves faithful enough over a few things to be made rulers over many," Miss Agnes Irwin, of Philadelphia, a granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, answered her by saying: "What they ask for is genuine political power. They ask not for reform, but for revolution."

The Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, bishop of Washington, presided over the meeting, and on the platform with him were many distinguished church dignitaries from all parts of the United States. Practically every seat in the auditorium was filled with men and women anxious to hear the discussion of the woman suffrage question this morning—the first time the subject has ever been considered by an Episcopal conference.

Suffrage Movement Here.
The subject was "Woman Suffrage as Affecting Our Religious and Educational Institutions," but the speakers confined themselves practically to a general discussion of the suffrage movement in this country.

"These, then, are the subjects for our serious consideration," said Mrs. Laidlaw.

"Motherhood, as affecting the home. Women's influence in the church and school.

"Sunshine and fresh air, as affecting every human being."
"These subjects all leave little to be said, except the obvious. I do not want to stand before you simply and say, 'Why, the effect of woman suffrage has not the women of the old societies of the churches proved this in a hundred efficient ways?' I want to say that the faithful enough over a few things to be rulers over many."

"Men and women, I have come today, as any suffragist comes when she gets an opportunity to speak, hoping to make some converts in this distinguished body of our countrymen and women."

"When I see the splendid work that is being done by the Church of England League for Woman Suffrage, I wonder if our American churches are not behind our English brethren."

"Deeds not words," has become the slogan of the modern 'votes for women' campaign?
"Kansas has had woman suffrage in the local municipal elections for the last twenty-four years. It is always the communities that have woman suffrage that want more of it. I know that woman's sphere is the home. But the city is her house, and city government should simply be a matter of good housekeeping."

In concluding, Mrs. Laidlaw said: "In no country in the world are women such toys on one hand and such chieftains on the other as in our 'United States.'"

Speaking against the suffrage movement, Miss Irwin said:
"For up to the suffrage movement, the admission of women to political power is that it is a revolution. It is not only that our generation has been brought up to believe that 'wisdom slowly broadens down from precedent to precedent; it is not only because a revolution is a dangerous thing, but because it is a revolution, and that this revolution would be accompanied by confusion, and would probably lead to a period of anarchy to socialism or other evils. This is what I force in every revolution, but it is the unforeseen that is to be most dreaded."

Fears General Overturn.
"In any case, our system of government, in which I totally believe, would be overturned. It may be destroyed. I know that we have already, without revolution, accomplished many of the reforms asked by women, and I believe that the reform now needed could be easily accomplished without the danger of delay. I believe that socialism is a more imminent danger than despotism, that the socialist and suffrage movement are closely related."

"Women have not lost any of their political rights; they never had them under the law of the United States. So far, I think the men have done very well in the interests of justice. What do we do more to make this country the laughing stock of other nations than to give the women the ballot and find they were not ready for it or incapable of carrying out the duties of equal suffrage?"

Following Miss Irwin's remarks, the Rev. Henry S. Nash, of the Theological School, of Cambridge, Mass., spoke in favor of suffrage, and the Rev. Joseph N. Blanchard, of Madison, N. J., spoke against the movement.

This evening "The Seat of Authority in Church Government" will be discussed.

Taft Talks on Churches.
Following communion services in St. John's Church yesterday morning, and receptions at the White House and the National Cathedral School for Girls, the congress formally opened with an address by President Taft in Continental Memorial Hall last night.

"I am here," said the President, "to welcome you because you are a congress of a church of God, and I consider it to be the duty of the Chief Magistrate of this nation to welcome and express sympathy with every one of the churches, without which we could have no government and no civilization worth the having."

"There is an impression sometimes that because we have no state church, the attitude of the Government is in some way hostile to the churches. I think this prevails among foreigners, but it calls for no explanation from us. We know we have no state church, because the Constitution says that 'all religions are free in conscience, and the government is not to interfere with the free exercise thereof.'"

REPUBLICAN FIGHT CARRIED TO FLOOR

Insurgent Senators Angry at Refusal of Regulars to Grant Demands.

General's Aide Finds "Joker" in Armistice—Asks Instructions.

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General Duncan, commanding the American troops in Texas, has unearthed a scheme of the insurgents to smuggle large quantities of arms and ammunition from the United States into their camp under the terms of the armistice.

This was communicated to President Taft in a dispatch through the War Department today, just before the Executive left for New York. After reading the telegram he gave it out for publication.

See Subterfuge.

The Telegram says: "Colonel Steever reports: 'Clause in armistice permits insurgents to introduce through Juarez free from customs provisions, provisions, forage, clothing, and other necessary effects; insurgents want to carry them direct across the river near Juarez, and not through Juarez. If permitted, will simply open door to carry across river whatever they want; could conceal ammunition, etc., in sacks flour, bales of hay, and other packages.'"

"If no objection by department commander, will continue to prohibit supplies to insurgents unless carried through Juarez. Early reply requested. Considerable pressure brought to bear to effect their purpose."

"Have instructed Colonel Steever to prohibit passage of supplies except through Juarez."

Plan to Move Arms.

This information is interpreted here to mean that the insurgents were planning to move great quantities of arms and ammunition across to their side of the river, if allowed by the United States authorities to use the lower crossing. They knew they would not be able to smuggle contraband of war across the General's station, on account of the United States troops on the one side and the Mexican federals on the other.

At any rate, it is learned that the War Department and the President expect to back up General Duncan and Colonel Steever and compel the insurgents to observe the neutrality of Juarez during the period of the armistice as before.

The State Department today received a number of dispatches from Mexico, most of them from Juarez, in which the United States authorities were informed of the situation.

Only that from Consul Smucker, at Ensenada, was cheerful. He said the Mexican authorities had abandoned Alamo and had permitted the American troops to move into the city. He said they had confined them to go free, none of the Americans, it seems, were harmed.

Still Fighting.

Reports from the consuls in the states of Puebla, Mexico, Durango, and Sinaloa were to the effect that the insurgent uprisings had not been checked by the armistice, but that the revolution seemed to be spreading. Property was threatened and peace remote.

Consul Freeman, at Durango, stated in a dispatch to the State Department that a number of Americans had been attacked near the city of Durango and that the authorities were compelled to hurry mounted troops to their defense. He had received no word from them since the troops departed.

Gomez's Associates.

Dr. Vasquez Gomez, head of the Mexican revolutionary junta in Washington, named to lead the peace commission, appointed by General Madero, probably from the fact that he is an associate of the commission. F. Gonzalez Garza, one of the Madero leaders, and Abraham Gonzalez, provisional governor of the state of Chihuahua. This announcement was made at the local junta headquarters today.

The naming of Gomez and his associates is taken as final evidence that the attitude of the United States, general conditions in Mexico were discussed and the strong personal friendship between the two prominent Mexican statesmen renewed. It is asserted that the matter of peace negotiations was not touched upon, since Ambassador Zamecena has not the authority to do this.

Chicago Men Trained For Philadelphia Meet

CHICAGO, April 25.—Coach Stagg, of Chicago, today began to wind up the training of athletes for the big meet in Philadelphia next Saturday. The members of the maroon squads were given a gruelling workout, Davenport, Meneau, Straube, and Skinner, who are expected to win most of the points for Chicago University, coming in for the hardest knocks.

Pennsylvania Training List Short This Year

PHILADELPHIA, April 25.—Thirty-six Pennsylvania track, baseball, and crew men reported at the spring training table. This number only includes a very small percentage of the good men and falls far below the training list of former years.

The change was brought about by a ruling of the board of directors several weeks ago in order to save expenses and primarily to reduce the deficit of the year just passed.

SCHEME TO CONCEAL GUNS IN PROVISIONS

No Passage of Supplies Except Through Juarez, Pending Orders.

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URGES BIG HALL

It was while urging the mothers of America to erect a great building, such as the Daughters of the Revolution have completed in Washington, and so, to provide national headquarters for the work of the Mothers' Congress, that Mrs. Schöff declared that the congress should serve the purpose of a great university for parents, and should supply scientific instruction on the rearing of children.

Prof. Blank, Expert in Moral Nurture of Children, Take a Six Months Course, Just to make a useful citizen out of your wayward boy.

This, according to the plan outlined by Mrs. Frederick Schöff today, at the International Congress on the Welfare of the Child, may possibly be seen on a professional man's business sign before the million. For Mrs. Schöff, who is president of the National Congress of Mothers and who occupies the chair at the International gathering on the subject of child welfare now being held at the Arlington Hotel, declared today that it is possible for the Mothers' Congress of America to have a course of experts in the physical and moral nurture of children who would be assigned to visit every parent's association at least once a year, and give to unenlightened mothers some much-needed instruction on how to bring up a child in the way he should go.

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"The Daughters of the Revolution have completed in Washington," said Mrs. Schöff, "a magnificent building as headquarters for their work. The Mothers' Congress of America, numbering many times over the Daughters of the American Revolution, can have a building equipped for their work if they will do so. Such headquarters should be the aim of the congress. It should be possible to have a corps of experts in the physical and moral nature of children who would be assigned to visit every parent's association at least once a year, giving the stimulus of personal help to the mothers. The Mothers' Congress is a great university for parents, carrying the light to them in their own homes."

Its Purpose.

"The Congress of Mothers has for its fundamental work the provision of opportunity for study of child welfare, for parents, and the promotion of better opportunities for all children."

The report read by Mrs. Schöff showing the work which has been accomplished by the Mothers' Congress during 1909, 1910, and 1911 was received by the international assembly this morning with prolonged applause and a rising vote of thanks. Reported by Mrs. Arthur A. Birney, of Washington, and by Mrs. Louis K. Gilson, were also received with a rising vote of thanks.

Through the opening session of the congress was given over to routine business, the most of the day was devoted to the opening of tomorrow's sessions. With hundreds of school teachers, members of the Parents-Teachers Association in attendance, the problem of the backward child will be discussed at forthcoming sessions of the international congress.

The subject of the establishment of schools especially for the subnormal or typical boy and girl will be taken up by the congress, and the importance of child welfare specialists will make addresses along this line.

Mrs. Berger There.

Among the women in attendance on the international congress this morning was Mrs. Victor Berger, wife of the Socialist Representative from Milwaukee. Mrs. Berger is attending the congress for the purpose of representing the Socialist Party of Milwaukee. Mrs. Berger is also a member of the Mothers' Congress, and was one of those who yesterday afternoon drafted the constitution for the Mothers' Congress.

Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, wife of Representative Means Committee of the House, is a member of the Mothers' Congress, and is taking an active part in the child welfare movement.

Mrs. A. R. Mitchell, of Glenview, Ill., organizer for that state, Mrs. Mitchell is one of the Mothers' Congress, and is taking an active part in the child welfare movement.

Ohioans Arrive.

A large delegation of women from Ohio arrived today, headed by Mrs. E. Wright, of Cincinnati. Mrs. J. R. Little, of Atlanta, organizer for that state, is also accompanied by a large delegation in which is Mrs. Harriet McCall, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Theodore Birney, who founded the congress.

Mrs. A. K. Hahn, wife of the Pennsylvania, also was an interested listener at the proceedings of this morning's session. Mrs. Hahn is a member of the Mothers' Congress, and is taking an active part in the child welfare movement.

Estate of Lansburgh Is Left to Family

Gustave Lansburgh, pioneer Washington merchant, who died April 23, leaves an estate, said to amount to several hundred thousands of dollars, equally to his children, according to a will filed today.

Beneficiaries of \$500 each to the Associated Hebrew Charities and the Friendly Inn are made by Mr. Lansburgh. The will was drawn February 21, 1910, by Attorney Alexander Wolf. A codicil, dated April 7 last, provided for the children of the deceased daughter, Mrs. Carrie Jacobs.

Nine living children and his grand-children by Mrs. Jacobs will share the estate alive. They are four sons and five daughters: Solomon, Henry, Leona, (of Indianapolis), and Sarah. Lansburgh's wife, Mrs. Charles Goldsmith, Mrs. Meyer Singer (of New York), Mrs. David Cohn (of Seattle), Mrs. A. Cohn (of Pittsburgh), and Mrs. E. Cohn.

The will orders that the interest of the testator in the firm of Lansburgh & Bro., of which he was senior member, be kept intact for five years after his death before distribution is made in ten equal shares to his heirs. During this period of five years it is directed that the heirs shall draw 5 per cent of said investment annually.

This will also directs payment of \$50 to William Kohlman and gives some stock to his daughter, Mrs. Lyon. Samuel Hart and Adolph Weyl, employees of Mrs. Lansburgh for years, are executors. They are now preparing an inventory of the property, which includes many securities, stocks and bonds, in addition to stock of Lansburgh & Bro., the real estate in the District.

Crop Reports and Mexican Situation Bull Factors

UNDERTONE OF MARKET BETTER, WITH GENERAL GAINS IN VALUES.

NEW YORK, April 25.—The market was neither active nor especially dull—just a moderate business, with some of the specialties showing better strength than the regular leaders.

The crop reports, say money, Mexican situation, and reported assurances from Japan all had a beneficial effect. The steel report, while not as favorable as expected, showed that each month of the first quarter of the year showed an increase over the preceding month, and March figures nearly doubled the showing made in January.

After their attack on Steel on the earnings, traders quickly decided to reverse their position.

They argued that the report would have caused a more marked slump in the stock but for the fact that the holdings are in strong hands, and having made the deduction they turned around and covered their contracts and bought in addition, although the line of short stock outstanding from higher prices is believed to be of moderate proportions.

It is announced that the Metals Selling Company, the Amalgamated Copper Company's adjunct, would hereafter sell copper which would be sold to its operations, simply making quotations as made necessary by supply and demand. This announcement made in other productive circles, for instance by the Steel corporation, might revive business.

The specialties of the day were General Electric and Westinghouse, both advancing 2 points, while Consolidated Gas was a good third with a point gain.

Union Pacific was the active leader, advancing nearly a point after a reaction. Reading dropped 1/4, and then turned back a 1/2. St. Paul was firm throughout with a 1/2 advance. Northern Pacific and Great Northern advanced 1/2 point. Steel dropped 1/2, and then rose to 7 1/2, a slight gain.

In the early hours of the afternoon the market was not very active, but earlier in the season. Prices remained near the high, except for fractional declines here and there.

Today's New York Stock Exchange Prices

Quotations furnished by W. B. Hibbs & Co. members of New York Stock Exchange, Washington Stock Exchange, and Chicago Board of Trade Hibbs Building.

RAILROADS		INDUSTRIALS	
A. T. & S. P.	High. Low. 1:30 Yes.	Amal. Copper	High. Low. 1:30 Yes.
A. T. & S. P.	104 1/2 104 1/2 105 1/2	Am. Beet Sugar	43 1/2 43 1/2 44 1/2
Atlan. Coast Line	121 121 121 1/2	Am. Can.	51 51 51 1/2
B. & O.	104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2	Am. Can. Pfd.	53 53 53 1/2
Brooklyn R. Tran.	77 77 77 1/2	Am. Car & Fdy.	51 51 51 1/2
C. & C. St. L.	104 1/2 104 1/2 104 1/2	Am. Cotton Oil	54 54 54 1/2
C. M. & St. P.	119 119 119 1/2	Am. Ice Securities	23 23 23 1/2
C. N. W.	144 144 144 1/2	Am. Sm. & Re.	74 74 74 1/2
Erie	29 29 29 1/2	Am. Sm. & Re. Pfd.	104 104 104 1/2
Great North.	125 125 125 1/2	Am. Tel. & Tel.	145 145 145 1/2
Lehigh Valley	170 170 170 1/2	Am. Woolen	84 84 84 1/2
Inter. Metro.	18 18 18 1/2	Am. Woolen Pfd.	91 91 91 1/2
Inter. Metro. Pfd.	49 49 49 1/2	Anacosta Copper	27 27 27 1/2
Kan. City St. P.	33 33 33 1/2	Con. Gas N. Y.	143 143 143 1/2
Kan. City St. P. Pfd.	33 33 33 1/2	C. P. R.	112 112 112 1/2
Mo. & K. T.	32 32 32 1/2	D. Sec.	112 112 112 1/2
N. Y. & N. H. & H. R.	106 106 106 1/2	Gen. Elec.	153 153 153 1/2
N. Y. C. & St. L.	58 58 58 1/2	General Electric	153 153 153 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	Great Northern	59 59 59 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	Goldfield Cons.	6 6 6 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	Inter. Harvester	117 117 117 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	Inter. Steam Pump	112 112 112 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	Laclede Gas	102 102 102 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	National Lead	61 61 61 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	P. Gas of Chi.	105 105 105 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	Ry. Steel Sps.	32 32 32 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	Renn. Copper	36 36 36 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	U. S. C. I. P.	39 39 39 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	U. S. Rubbe.	74 74 74 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	U. S. Steel	119 119 119 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	U. S. Steel Pfd.	119 119 119 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	Utah Copper	44 44 44 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	West. Elec. Man.	67 67 67 1/2
N. Y. Ont. & W.	41 41 41 1/2	Wabash	32 32 32 1/2
Norfolk & Western	106 106 106 1/2	Wash. Cent.	69 69 69 1/2

BID AND ASKED PRICES ON LOCAL EXCHANGE

Furnished to The Washington Times by A. G. Plant & Co., 714 Fourteenth street northwest.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.	Bid.	Ask.
U. S. Reg. 4's	84 84 84 1/2	84 1/2
U. S. Reg. 3's	84 84 84 1/2	84 1/2
U. S. Reg. 2's	84 84 84 1/2	84 1/2
U. S. Reg. 1's	84 84 84 1/2	84 1/2
U. S. Coupon 3's	104 104 104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Coupon 2's	104 104 104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Coupon 1's	104 104 104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Coupon 3's	104 104 104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Coupon 2's	104 104 104 1/2	104 1/2
U. S. Coupon 1's	104 104 104 1/2	104 1/2

TYPE MACHINE STOCKS.

Mergenthaler Linotype..... 219 220
Lanston Monotype..... 94 94 1/2

MINING STOCKS.

Greene-Cannan..... 8 8 1/2
Am. Sec. & Trust..... 28 28 1/2

TRUST COMPANY STOCKS.

National Savings & Trust..... 23 23 1/2
Union Trust..... 14 14 1